

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, FEBRUARY 14—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00; Temperature, max.
73; min. 60; Weather, fair.

Established July 2, 1856.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.9375; Per
Ton, \$98.75; 88 Analysis Beets, 15s 11-2d; Per
Ton, \$105.60.

VOL. XLI., NO. 7027.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FAILS TO NAME A SPEAKER

The House Caucus Comes to Nothing and the Election is Thrown Into Open Session.

D. P. R. Isenberg Will Preside Over Session of Senate, Which Elects Officers and Completes Organization in Caucus in the Good Old American Way.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

PRESIDENT—D. P. R. ISENBERG, OF OAHU.
VICE-PRESIDENT—J. D. PARIS, OF HAWAII.
CLERK—WILLIAM SAVIDGE.
ASSISTANT CLERK—PAT SILVA.
CHAPLAIN—REV. H. H. PARKER.
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—CHARLES CLARK.
INTERPRETER—J. E. BUSH.
JANITOR AND MESSENGER—D. NAHALE.

The Senate caucus met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon and very promptly disposed of the business of getting its organization ready to commence the business of the legislative session the first thing this morning.

The House caucus met at 7:30 last night at Republican headquarters, and was a flash in the pan. The contest for the Speakership, therefore, will be fought out in open session on the floor of the House today—where all may see. It was clear, last night, that the Long forces considered that the adjournment of the caucus without action was a victory. Long himself voted for the adjournment. So did Aylett. Coelho wanted it, although he tried to accomplish the same thing in another way. And Pali twice made the motion to adjourn, the Chairman refusing to recognize his second the first time.

On the other hand, Knudsen voted against the adjournment. So did Rice of Kauai, one of his most ardent supporters. Rice, in fact, was inclined to be grievously discouraged over the way the thing had gone, and Sheldon of Kauai was very earnest in wanting to bring matters to a vote on the Speakership last night.

Nevertheless, it was not an unmixed Long victory. Greenwell of Hawaii, who has been counted as among the Knudsen supporters, favored adjournment because he thought it was better to fight the thing out in open session rather than to make a caucus nomination and run the chance of falling down on it in the House, as happened two years ago. There is reason to believe that others of those who voted for the adjournment were actuated by a like motive. And there were some who thought the public interest would be best served by a fight in the open, although it is not sure that a fight on the floor will be a fight in the open. There is the secret ballot. Perhaps those who favor that, too may be worked.

The caucus of the House last night was the second that had been held during the day. There was a pretty full meeting in the afternoon when Lewis of Hawaii called the caucus to order, but a marked disinclination to get down to business. It was even proposed to name the inferior officers ahead of the Speaker, as a means of fighting away from the main issue—and perhaps of confusing it—but this proposition it was seen would not be entertained for a moment.

It covered a political trick too old even to be tolerated by people who were only learning the game. And at last the afternoon caucus broke up without doing anything at all, an adjournment being taken until 7:30 p. m.

All the members were present but Fernandez of Hawaii when Mr. Lewis called the caucus to order in the evening. It was apparent from the start that there was a plan on foot to talk against time, but evidently nobody had posted Mr. Lilikalani of the Fourth District, because he got the floor as soon as the meeting was called to order and in a long speech in Hawaiian placed Carlos Long in nomination for Speaker.

Then nobody said anything for a long time. Presently Mr. Rice of Kauai arose in his place and asked, softly: "Mr. Chairman, would you please state the objects of this meeting?"

"That is for the members to say," said Mr. Lewis.
Mr. Coelho of Maui arose with the evident purpose of staying off a vote on the organization, but he wanted to do it by taking up the matter of selecting the committees of the House, an unheard of thing, saying what the subordinate organization should be, and adopting rules.

Harris did not approve of this at all. "We are here to name our officers," said the statesman from the Fourth, "or we are not. If we are not, then we are simply wasting time. And in order that we may get at the sense of this meeting, as to whether we want to caucus on officers now, or thresh this thing out on the floor in open session, I move you that we proceed to ballot for Speaker."

There was a general second to this, apparently, but Pali leaped to his feet and moved that the House adjourn. Greenwell seconded this, but was not recognized.

Pulaa said that he wanted to elect the officers now, and Sheldon of Kauai took the same ground. Aylett said that he did not want to have a repetition at this time of what had occurred two years ago, when the caucus had elected a candidate for Speaker, and the House had failed to elect him.

And again Pali moved that the caucus adjourn. This time there were many seconds, and the Speaker could not escape it. Indeed, it is very probable that the Speaker did not seriously want to go

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HON. PAUL ISENBERG, WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT OF SENATE

COUNTY ACT TO CARTER

Commissioners Signed the Bill Last Night.

At 9:45 o'clock this morning the County Act Commissioners will wait upon Governor Carter and present to him the form of an Act which they have compiled together with their report on the same and recommendations. A copy will also be given to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

The Commissioners last evening met formally for the last time to pass upon the County Act, and all signed the same. Commissioner Watson concurring in all that the bill contained, but affirming in a separate statement that the Act meant nothing as it stood as it did not contain a provision giving the counties power to levy taxes, which he claims is the fundamental principle of county government.

The Act was signed by Commissioners H. E. Cooper, C. L. Crabbe, T. M. Stewart, N. Fernandez and E. M. Watson, who have acted under authority of a law passed by the last legislature.

THE T. K. K'S NEW PACIFIC STEAMERS

The Japan Advertiser of February 4, says: The Jiji says that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which had made investigations into the future of Pacific navigation, has decided to build two large steamers of 12,000 tons and 20 knots speed each. The company has only recently concluded negotiations, through the medium of Messrs. Samuel & Co., to obtain a loan in England from Mr. Rothschild on the guarantee of the Yokohama Specie Bank. According to this loan contract, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will be allowed to obtain any amount of money up to five million yen at 6 per cent interest per annum, the loan to be repaid in installments within five or seven years. The new steamers will be built in Japan, the necessary materials being imported from abroad. Two years will be required to complete them. They will be placed on the San Francisco line together with the present Nippon Maru, Hongkong Maru and the America Maru. The company intends to extend its present Manila service. It also proposes to institute a Manila-Panama line. Besides the Manchu Maru, another steamer will be purchased to facilitate its service.

DALNY TO BE RENAMED.

A report has been received at an official quarter from the Manchurian garrison to the effect that on and after February 11, 1905, Dalny shall be designated Tairen.

A WOMAN SMUGGLER

Mrs. Jacobson is in Trouble With the U. S.

Yards and yards of lace, bolts of beautiful silks, exquisite doilies and many other handsome fabrics from the Orient were seized on Monday by the customs house authorities. The property was in the possession of Mrs. Jacobson, the only cabin passenger on the S. S. Siberia for Honolulu.

Mrs. Jacobson is the mother-in-law of Rosenberg, proprietor of the Globe Clothing House on Hotel street. She made a round-trip from Hawaii to the Orient, taking in Manila on the trip. Mrs. Jacobson purchased a large amount of goods, enumerated as above.

On arrival here she declared on the customs blanks that she had \$150 worth of goods. When the inspectors searched her baggage there was at first glance nothing beyond the declared stuff. There were bags presumed to be filled with soiled linen. On the top were numerous pieces of unwashed garments; but beneath this dirty exterior the inspectors discovered the smuggled stuff.

In Mrs. Jacobson's trunks were found stockings tied into knots and carelessly tossed or stuffed into corners, and when the knots were unbound the interior of the stockings were found lined with lace. In all manner of places, intended to deceive the eye, more undeclared goods came to light. Pillows were also stuffed with valuable fabrics.

When Mrs. Jacobson's attention was called to the matter she at first stated that her trunks had been packed for her by other persons. Then she said she had bought them in Japan and had landed them in Manila, at first intending to stay there, but she changed her mind and continued the voyage on the Siberia.

This story is discredited by the customs authorities, for reasons best known to themselves.

Finally, U. S. District Attorney Breckons was called into the conference and Mrs. Jacobson was told to make any explanation she had to that official.

The foreign value of the goods was probably about \$350. The duty added brings the appraised value to about \$550. The law provides the penalty for smuggling shall be treble the appraised value, which would be in the neighborhood of \$1,650, and the goods are also confiscated.

District Attorney Breckons says that the daughter of Mrs. Jacobson was present at the interview with him and vainly tried to keep her mother from making damaging admissions. But the old lady told enough to make the case stick all the tighter. At that, the daughter asked what they would have to pay to take the goods and keep out of the courts. Mr. Breckons pointed out that, although no crime had been committed, under a recent ruling of the court that dutiable articles must be brought ashore before they could be called smuggled, still the seizure would

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FISCAL FUSS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Roosevelt Banqueted in the Tenement Quarter of New York. The Weber Trial.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the Commons yesterday Bannerman assailed the government and declared that it was evading the fiscal question. Balfour protested against bringing up fiscal matters, declaring them to be irrelevant. He defended the sugar convention and said from all appearances the government would outlast the session.

THE PRESIDENT AT AN EAST SIDE BANQUET

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—President Roosevelt was banqueted last night by the Hungarian Republican Club, composed of east-side foreigners. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the police.

COLORADO'S DISPUTED ELECTION.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 15.—In the event that all disputed votes are thrown out, Adams will lead the poll by 900 votes.

THE WEBER CASE.

AUBURN, Cal., Feb. 15.—The Weber prosecution is ended and the defense begun.

KOHALA-HILO ROAD MAY GET CHANCE TO RAISE MONEY

If the Law Permits, Peck's Franchise Will be Extended on Show of Sufficient Backing.

If the men who are back of the Kohala-Hilo railway project can show to the satisfaction of Superintendent of Public Works Holloway by the first of August that they can raise the money needed to build the line to Onomea in two years and to Hakalau in three, they will be given an extension of their franchise. That is to say, if Attorney General Andrews can see the way legally for the Superintendent to grant the extension. Whether he can or whether he cannot will be a matter for future consideration.

That was the net result of a hearing that was granted to the parties at interest in the case before Governor Carter in his chambers at the Capitol yesterday. The hearing was rather an impressive proceeding. Mr. Peck, the promoter of the Kohala-Hilo road, was there with his attorney, A. Lewis, and Mr. Gehr, who was one of the men who was interested originally in the project. W. O. Smith, also, was present in behalf of Mr. Peck. Mr. Dillingham, one of the owners of the original franchise for the Hilo railroad, which franchise covers the ground occupied by the Hilo-Kohala road, was seated beside Mr. Dennison, his superintendent, and for him appeared Mr. L. A. Thurston. Mr. C. M. Cooke occupied a chair next to Mr. Thurston, and Representative Carl Smith of Hilo came in with Attorney General Andrews. Superintendent Holloway and Treasurer Campbell supported the Governor in the interest of the Territory and the public, and Secretary Creedon took notes in short hand of the proceedings. Governor Carter said that he was pleased to see so large a crowd pres-

ent, and called on Attorney Lewis for a statement of what was desired by the Kohala-Hilo people. Mr. Lewis, in rising, said that he would only say a few words preliminary to what was to be said by Mr. Peck. The Kohala-Hilo road was proposed to be built under a charter granted by the Minister of the Interior of Hawaii on June 26, 1899. This charter had been especially approved by President McKinley on June 22, 1900. The clause under which the extension of time was desired was that which gave the Secretary of the Interior, and consequently his successor, the Superintendent of Public Works, power to declare the charter forfeited in case the road was not completed within two years from the time of the acceptance of its surveys. It was properly a waiver of this right to forfeiture that was asked for.

Governor Carter said it was a question, so far as the public was concerned, of who could build a railway in the territory in question the quickest. Could the gentlemen who were promoting this project do that, or would it be better to throw the matter open to some other parties. He then read a letter from the Engineer of the Kohala-Hilo road showing the practical difficulties of the project, and how it would not be possible to build the road in the time specified in the charter, in any event. A couple of letters were also read from citizens of Hilo showing the justice of granting the extension of time proposed.

Mr. Lewis arose again to say that the promoters had not slept upon their rights, but had used all due effort to interest capital in the project, and then Mr. Peck took the floor to explain the difficulties he had had in getting capital to take hold of it. He had now, he said, some parties in Pittsburg who had agreed to finance the road, provided they were given the handling of all

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